Upgrade to Conf

EXCISE

**HUMAN RIGHTS CONSULTATIONS**

[redacted]

AS

**AGENDA**

I. Review of Human Rights

-- Situations of Concern

-- Past Actions

II. Future Assistance

III. Scope for Coordination

IV. Conclusion

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY D.A. INSWORTH DATE 6/11/84
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NOTE: These talking points have been cleared within the Department of State by:

S/P - J.Walker
EB/IFD/ODF - FNash
ARA - J.Bushnell
AF/I - R.Houdek (with exception of pages 25 and 26)
NEA - R. Graham

The re-draft of pages 25-26 has not been seen by NEA, EB, or S/P but reflects previous previous discussions and HA believes it will be acceptable. Clearances will be solicited early Monday morning. EA has not cleared. L and EUR did not provide comments on the original draft and their clearance in substance is assumed HA will verify this early Monday.

# TALKING POINTS

Introduction (Mr. Nachmanoff)

— Gentlemen, I am very pleased that you could join us here this afternoon to discuss informally the human rights concerns our governments share, and to carry forward the consultations we began earlier.

-- Let me first review the position of my government on this issue. President Carter has stated that U.S. foreign policy must "reflect our people's basic commitment to promote the case of human rights." We believe that our economic assistance policies should try to discourage governments which practice extreme forms of repression from continuing these practices.

-- In addition to the Administration's strong commitment to work towards the improvement of human rights, there are legislative provisions in the laws governing U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks which require that the U.S. 1) withhold bilateral aid and oppose loans and credits in the IBRD and other international development institutions to governments which consistently engage in gross violations of fundamental human rights, with the legal flexibility of excepting loans which directly meet the basic human needs of poor people in those countries (if we wish to do so for policy reasons; 2) seek to channel assistance toward countries whose governments do not engage in such practices; 3) consult with other governments

on measures to achieve these goals; and 4) propose and seek to have adopted amendments to the charters of the multilateral development banks to establish human rights standards to be considered in connection with each application for assistance. That last provision is the Young Amendment, which was passed in connection with the FY79 appropriations for the multilateral development banks, and which I want to address specifically later in our discussion.

-- Our major objective is the improvement of the world's human rights situation. We believe it can be achieved by demonstrating to human rights violators that there are costs attached to continued oppressive practices and conversely, to Governments which promote the rights of their people that there are benefits. In some cases, these costs will be political and psychological. In some cases, economic costs may prove a more effective way of influencing countries' behavior.

-- Our actions in the multilateral development banks should form part of a comprehensive approach incorporating bilateral and multilateral aid programs, restrictions of licensing of police and military equipment, diplomatic representations and public statements. We share the view that many of you have expressed that it would be inappropriate for the banks to be the leading edge on human rights efforts. We carefully review our bilateral development aid and food assistance efforts to insure consistency with our human rights efforts, including

our actions in the banks. We do also consider, however, that there is a constructive role for actions in the banks to supplement bilateral actions and serve to reinforce to violators the costs of human rights abuses and encourage channeling of resources to countries with better human rights records.

-- Within the banks we want to reinforce the message to offending governments that there are costs to governments that engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights. On the other side, we think it is appropriate that there be some benefits apparent to countries with good human rights records. I want to emphasize that we are interested in progress, in the lessening of human rights violations, and that we recognize that drastic change cannot be achieved immediately.

-- We believe that progress can best be encouraged by our working together to deliver this message to offending governments.

-- We have been in touch with you, primarily through your representatives in the MDBs, on individual loans. Unfortunately, these have been last-minute consultations, which leave little room for any coordination other than how we cast our votes in Board. I think we all agree that earlier and broader consultation would at least offer the possibility of more effective coordination before Board action is required.

-- Our meeting today provides the opportunity to identify those countries where we can agree the human rights problems are serious enough to explore the scope for coordinating our actions. I want to be clear that we do not expect your governments to join us in any kind of binding arrangement. We think, however, that where we have common concerns, we could make some coordinated approach to the offending country to let them know that if some improvement in their human rights situations do not take place, we will have difficulty supporting multilateral loans or continuing bilateral aid.

-- We believe that any action we take should and would be consistent with the charters of the institutions. Within the banks we can express our concerns to the representatives of the country involved. We can also be sure that the managements of the banks are aware of our views. We would not be telling them what to do, but if they see that a number of governments regard certain kinds of loans to certain countries as troublesome, they will take this into account in their planning. This might result in both a channeling of resources away from problem countries, and a shift in the pattern of lending to problem countries towards projects which serve the basic human needs of their citizens when this channeling occurring then opposition to a specific project when it is presented for Board approval would be a last - and much more infrequent. We would hope that as a result of our prior efforts, fewer negative votes will be necessary because countries will have modified their practices and/or the banks will have modified their programming.

-- The agenda we have before us today will enable us I hope first, to share our assessments of serious human rights situations and outline the actions taken so far to express our human rights concerns. We will then look ahead to upcoming assistance proposals, and see if some consensus emerges on those cases which merit serious concern, and explore the possibilities for coordination in those cases. Then I propose that we should turn to how this kind of process might be continued and how it might possibly be expanded. Finally, I would like to share with you our thinking on how to implement the Young Amendment, and ask for your reactions.

-- Let me say that we recognize the difficulty of establishing precise, universally-agreed criteria on human rights performance. Even if we could, each country must weigh human rights concerns against its other interests and objective. Complete agreement is not possible. Therefore, let us approach this discussion pragmatically, to see if we can find areas of consens' .

-- Here I want to turn to my colleague, Mark Schneider, to discuss the first item on our agenda. Mark will review the situation in countries where we have serious human rights concerns and what steps we have taken to show our concern. I suggest that Mark make his statement and then I hope others will share their views on these situations and review actions taken by their governments.

Actions to Date (Mr. Schneider)

The process we have employed in examining the U.S. position on MDB prijects to individual countries where there are serious human rights concerns involves: (1) an assessment of the human rights situation, (2) consideration of other important foreign policy concerns and (3) the effort of the U.S. action in the MDBs is likely to have in forwarding our human rights goals. This process takes place in recognition of our legal responsibilities in this area along with our policy goals.

-- As you may be aware, for human rights reasons the U.S. has either abstained or voted no in the MDBs on proposed assistance to 15 countries. We have supported all loans which meet basic human needs with few exceptions. These exceptions have occurred in certain extreme human rights cases or where approval would mistakenly signal a major policy change.

-- These actions have been registered on the Boards of the four major international development bankds to which we belong. The countries where we have [redacted] are:

[redacted]

We [redacted] re-assess the human rights situation along with other factors each time a loan is presented to us.

[redacted] Obviously there are other countries,

such as [redacted] which are not currently participating in the Banks but where serious human rights problems exist to an extent which would [redacted] the U.S. to oppose loans if the opportunity had arisen. We have supported bhn loans in several of the countries cited above, while opposing non-bhn assistance over a span of time. In the case of two countries-- [redacted] we have supported non-bhn assistance subsequently. In each case the reversal of previous opposition was based on a tactical judgement that this action would encourage further improvement. [redacted]

-- In all cases where the U.S. has decided to oppose multilateral assistance on human rights grounds, this action has been preceede and/or accompanied by a series of other diplomatic steps. In all cases we have made representations, frequently through our ambassadors or visiting senior officials at the presidential level in the country affected. In these meetings we have expressed our specific concerns and explained that our bilateral relationship was directly affected by the government's reaction to these concerns. In no case have we left bilateral assistance programs unaffected while opposing MDB loans.

-- In a few cases, where situations were extremely serious, we have issued public statements of concern. Where the possibility existed of action through international human rights bodies both governmental and private, we have encouraged it.

-- I do not believe there is time today to discuss the steps we have taken in each of the countries concerned. However, I believe it would be useful to describe in detail the actions taken in a handful of these countries, the specific reasons for our decisions and the results of our approach to those countries. I have chosen the examples on the basis of their geographical diversity and the variation in tools available to the U.S. to influence change. Before I go into these cases, however, I would also like to mention that the US Government has continued to support assistance in a series of countries where serious problems exist, but whre we believe that either a pattern of real improvement is evident, we still hope to achieve improvement through the previously discussed means, or where all programs have met basic human needs and we decided to support them for that reason.

Country Examples

[redacted] (to be drafted)

[redacted]

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IAHRC) has concluded, on the basis of its October visit to [redacted] that the [redacted] government is responsible for serious, persistent, and generalized violations of human rights. The Commission charges the government with violations of:

-- the right to life through the excessive use of force; particular attention was drawn to the alleged indiscriminate bombing of civilians during the [redacted] insurrection and subsequent summary executions;

-- the right to personal security through torture and other physical pressures inflicted on numerous detainees;

-- the right of due process and protection against arbitrary detention through the jailing of many persons by police judges after no more than a hearing;

-- the right of freedom of expression through the government's practice of distributing information about events occurring [redacted] only to controlled newspapers, radio and TV stations;

-- the right of freedom of conscience, worship and religion through the abuse of some priests;

-- the rights of assembly and free association through serious curbs on labor union and political activities; and

-- the right to vote through hindrances of a practical and legal nature.

The USG has been concerned about the situation in [redacted] for some time now. We have tried consistently to use our good offices to counsel [redacted] that change was necessary and, indeed, inevitable. Two years ago we made a decision to hold back on implementing our military sales and credit agreement. This year we decided not to even propose an agreement and, in addition we halted military training. Similarily we have temporarily halted new bilateral assistance in FY 79 including disbursements on recent projects (with the exception of some small ongoing grant programs to private groups). We also decided to request a very modest level of bilateral assistance for FY 1980 contingent upon developments in [redacted] No projects have come forward in the MDBs for [redacted] Should they come forward at this time, the U.S. would carefull consider the human rights situation and the bhn relevance of the programs. We are engaged in a mediation effort which aims at promoting peaceful and democratic change [redacted] while ensuring respect for indivdual rights in the transition perio I hope we will succeed in their efforts. Expressions of supp for these efforts by your government, coupled with actions to emphasize that support, would be most useful at this time.

[redacted]

From the mid-1960's to the mid-70's the human rights situation in [redacted] was one of the most egregious in Africa, most notably including sweeping arrests of political suspects, torture to force "confessions, and indefinite detention under brutal, often fatal, conditions. Institutionally such scant provisions that exist for protection of individual civil and political liberties were -- and still are -- totally subordinated to considerations of collective economical and social objectives and to the arbitrary exercise of government police powers in the interest of state security.

However, the [redacted] Government has taken several significant steps over the past 12 to 14 months: several hundred political prisoners have been released (including 67 on November 22) and more than 20,000 [redacted] emigres have returned home from abroad as a result of [redacted] renunciation of extradition claims and relaxation of travel and domestic commercial controls. On the other hand, there has been no institutional reform or legal liberalization and [redacted] rejects Western stress on the importance of individual rights and liberties.

We have stressed the human rights factor continually in meetings of senior U. S. officials, in addition to [redacted] meetings with [redacted]

[redacted] officials. We have closely scrutinized [redacted] loan applications to the MDBs with major stress on our own "basic human needs criteria"; supporting those that qualify and opposing -- usually by abstaining -- those that do not. Similarly, in bilateral assistance we have provided modest levels of economic assistance.

We have kept levels of bilateral development assistance below what would have been programmed otherwise both because of our continuing concern and in order to increase the resources available for countries with good records.

We do not believe, nor have we ever claimed, that such positives steps taken by [redacted] have been in direct response to our pressures. The releases and reconcialiation measures apparently reflect top level [redacted] calculations that its security situation was strong enough and especially that domestic economic discontent required de facto relaxation. To a degree they may also reflect decisions [redacted] to reduce dependence on the USSR and establish closer ties to the West.

We do believe that the high level attention the U. S. has given to human rights coupled with the [redacted] decision to seek improvement in its bilateral relations with the U. S. has had some influence on the decision to relax controls at this time.

[redacted]

Martial Law has now been in effect for [redacted] years and has resulted in the surpression of democratic forms of government and in the curtailment of the human rights of many citizens. Apparently strung by international criticism, [redacted] Government has affected a more liberal position although, as yet, only very limited steps have been taken toward full exercise of constitutional rights. [redacted] political detainees have been released in the past year, but Government figures (which are considered low) indicate another [redacted] still in military custody. Security cases continue to be tried in the military courts despite repeated government statements that civilian courts would handle these. The [redacted] parliamentary elections, the first since [redacted] were characterized by widespread fraud and the round up of demonstrators. In any event, the new assembly has little substantive authority. [redacted] Torture and unexplained disappearances of suspects have been the most disturbing aspect of [redacted] human rights situation. While the incidence of torture in the [redacted] has been almost minimal in recent months, church groups claim an increase in reports of systematic torture and maltreatment of suspected subversives in provincial areas.

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[redacted] Government is very well aware of the great concern of the USG over continuing reports of serious human rights violations, a concern that has been voiced on many occasion by officials at all levels, including the Vice President.

The U. S. has abstained on six IFI loans citing human rights concerns:

[redacted]

It has also refused to sell police-type arms and equipment.

-- These acts plus continuing high-level demarches by the Embassy have seemed to sensitize the

[redacted] to the fact that human rights conditions are now a significant element in international relations, one that can only be overlooked at a price. Although the [redacted] has been quick to deny allegations and to critize foreign interference, it has made some movement toward ameliorating conditions. Such steps as charging alleged tortures, releasing of some prisoners, relaxing foreign travel limitations on dissidents, and easing restriction on religious opposition figures, can be attributed to an increased sensitivity to the need to observe human rights standards.

The entire process employed to emphasize our concerns has been undertaken [redacted]

[redacted]

The revolutionary military regime that evolved [redacted] has, on the one hand, made apparently effective efforts to improve the well-being of rural poor. On the other hand, the regime has resorted to massive and arbitrary killings, arrests, detentions and torture in pursuit of its socialist objectives and to maintain itself in power. While the worst excesses occurred during [redacted] the situation at present is still serious. [redacted] the United States halted all military aid to the [redacted] on the publicly stated ground of concern over massive violations of human rights. We have continued, however, some development aid assistance in recognition of [redacted] efforts to fulfill the "basic human needs" of its citizens and to maintain some presence. We have opposed (by no votes and abstentions) loan applications in the MDBs that did not meet the "BHN" criteria. OUr most recent bilateral demarche was in November.

[redacted] has privately admitted occasional violations of the rights of the individual, but has asked our forebearance in recognition of the advances made, e.g., land reform and greater participation of all classes [redacted] in Government, and of the fact [redacted] has faced and is still engaged in combatting overt aggression and assessment movements. [redacted] officials consider that the US avoids these facts and are thus [redacted] and defensive of "imperialist" concepts of human rights.

These examples reflect the kinds of analysis which resulted in our decisions to oppose MDB assistance. They reflect the broad range of methods which we have employed, and which we will continue to employ, in pursuing a human rights policy. Wherever possible we have tried to provide opportunities for governments to respond to our concerns. To the degree that we can go to these governments privately ahead of time and indicate what our position would be, there will be more opportunity for positive reactions, more time to make changes and hopefully our actions will be more effective.

II. Future Assistance

-- I would now like us to turn to the second item on our agenda, Future Assistance. I will here again turn to my colleague, Mark Schneider, and ask him to set out the U.S. bilateral assistance program for these countries as we have it tentatively planned for FY79 and FY80

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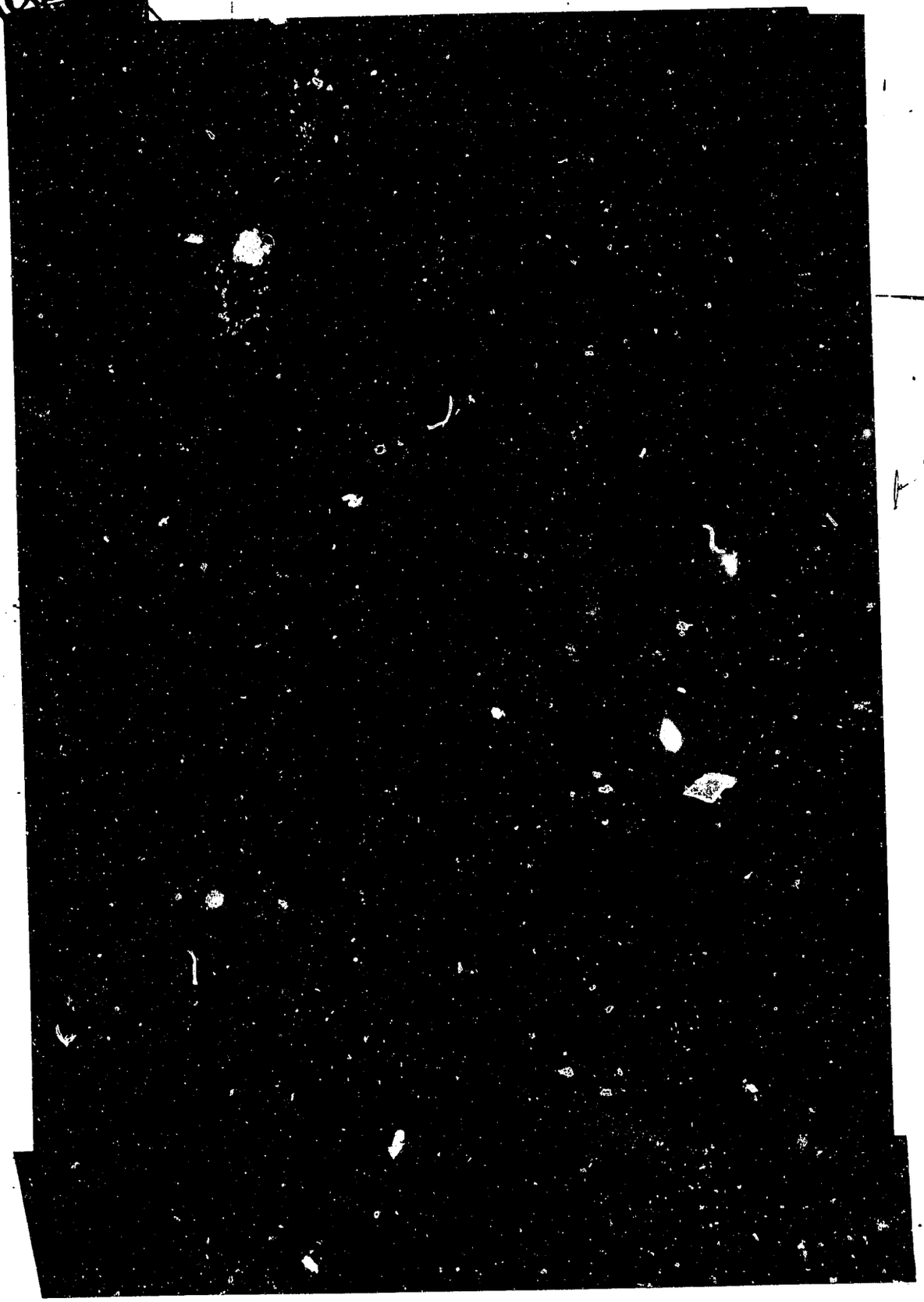

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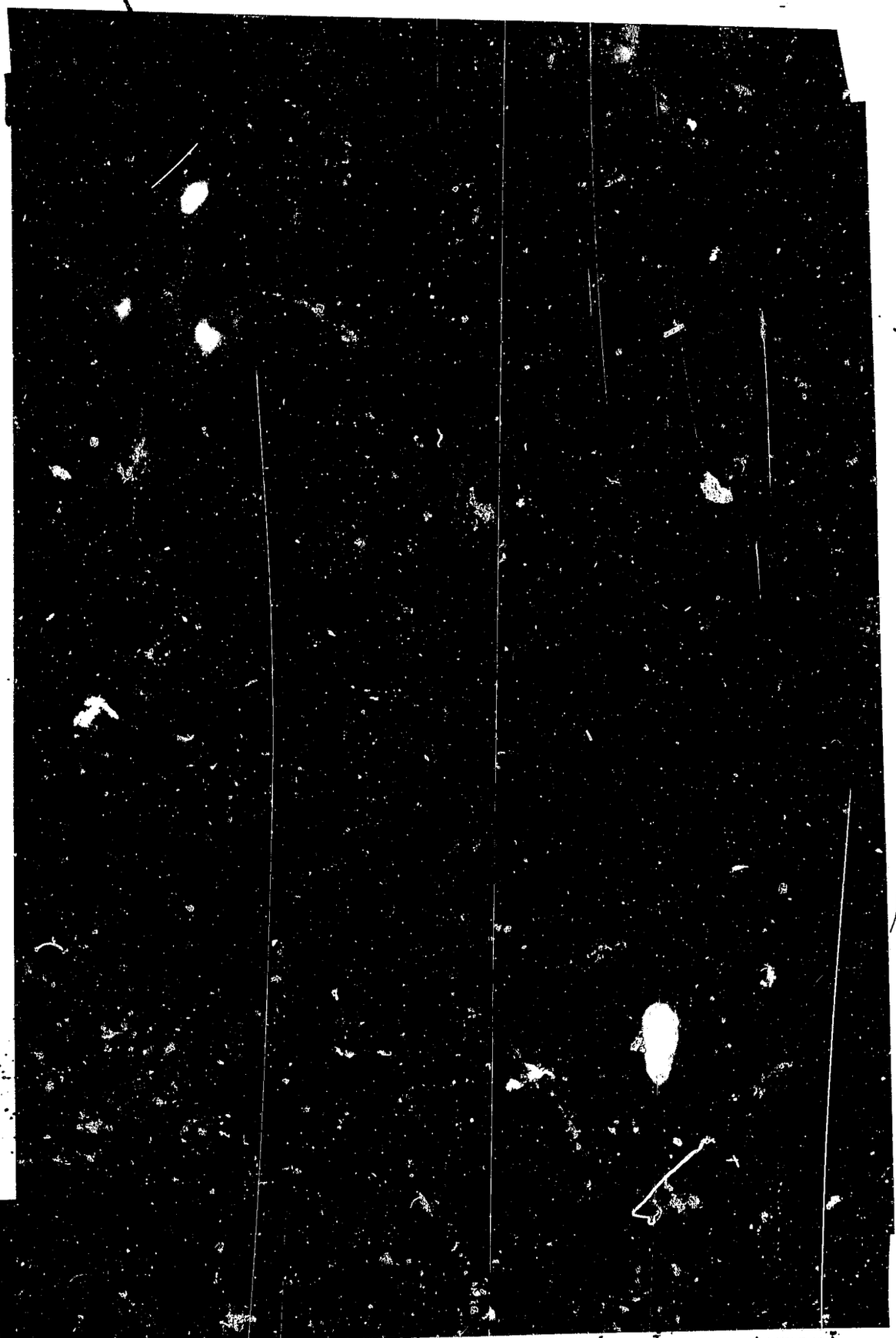

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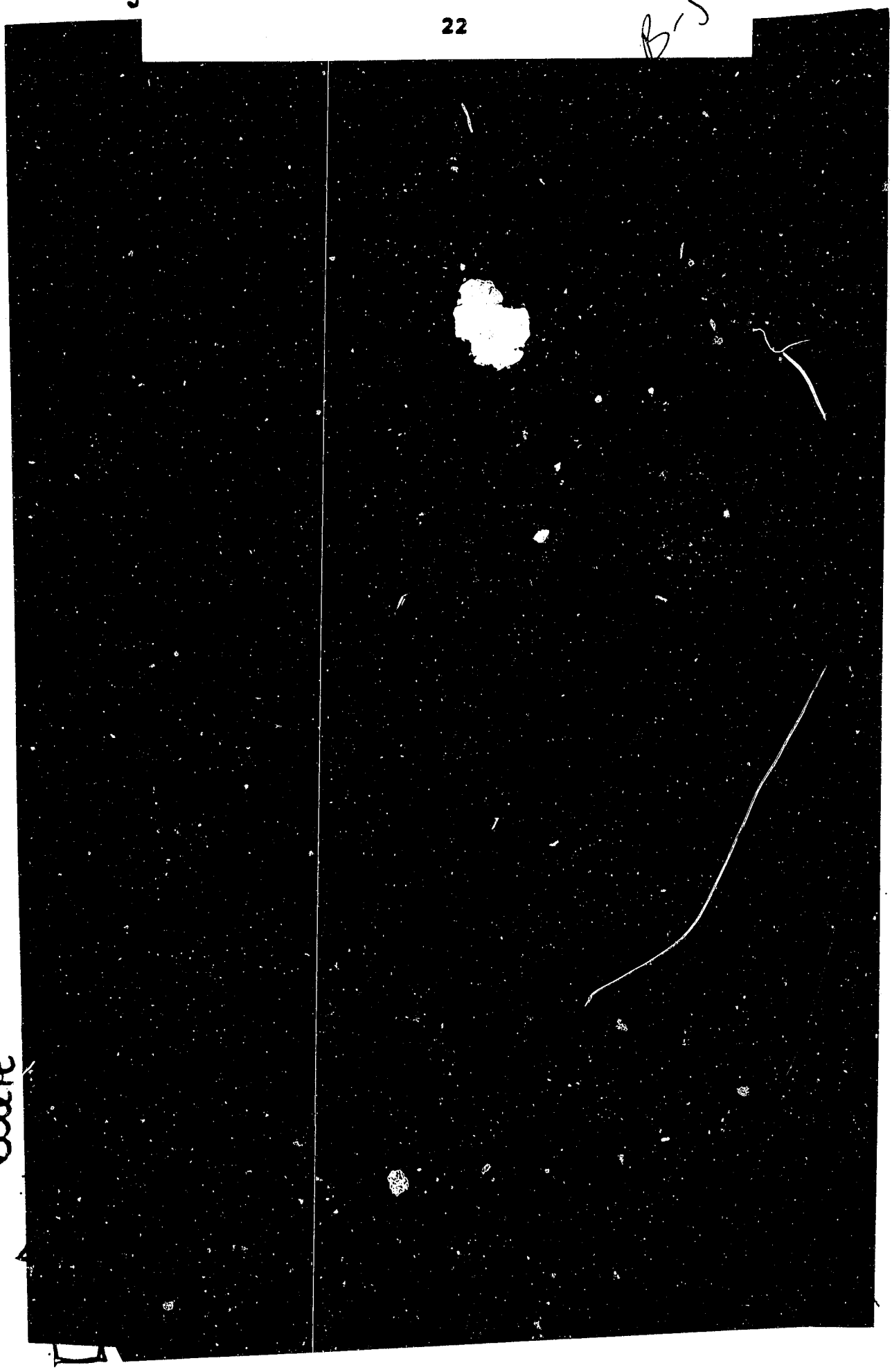
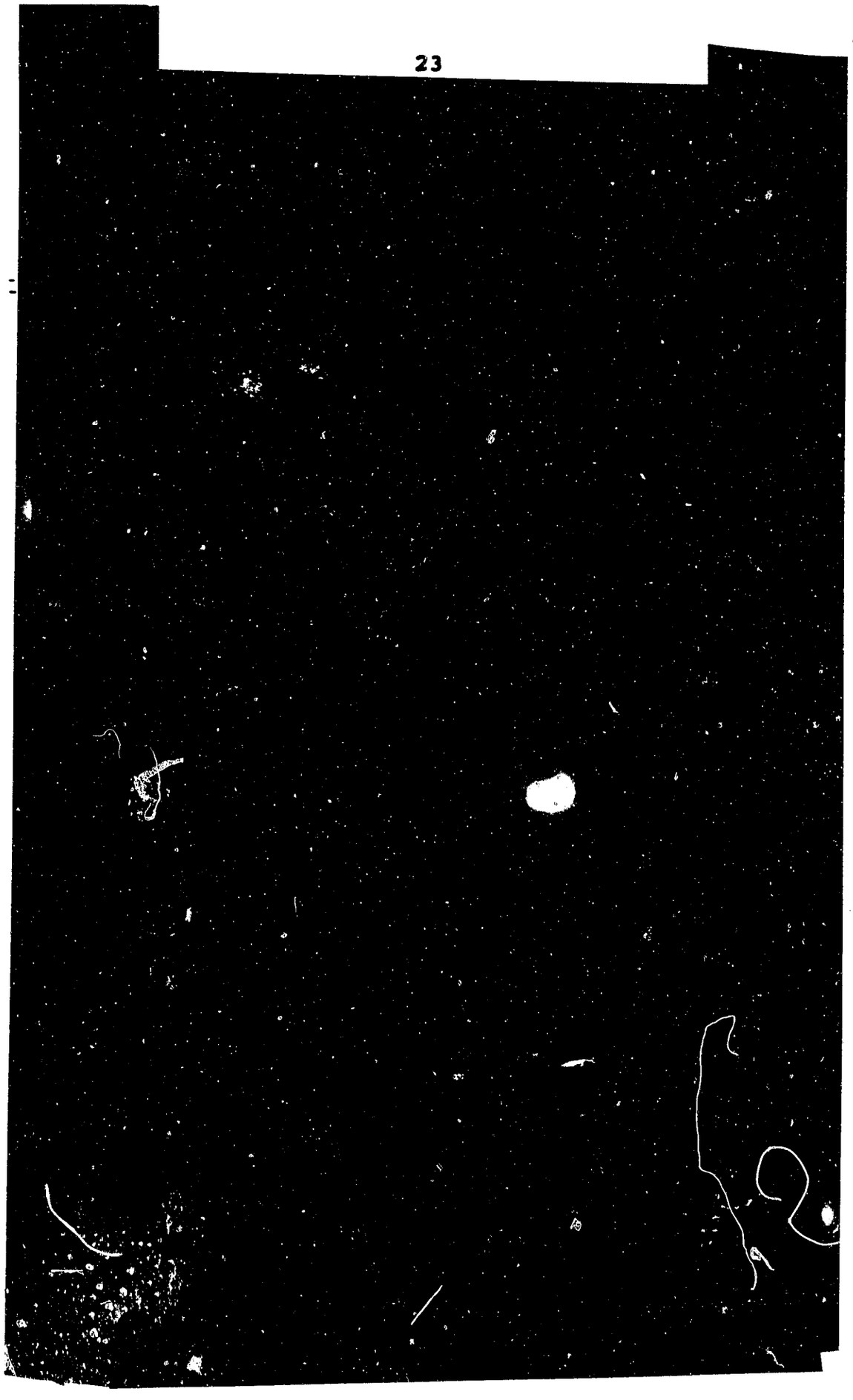
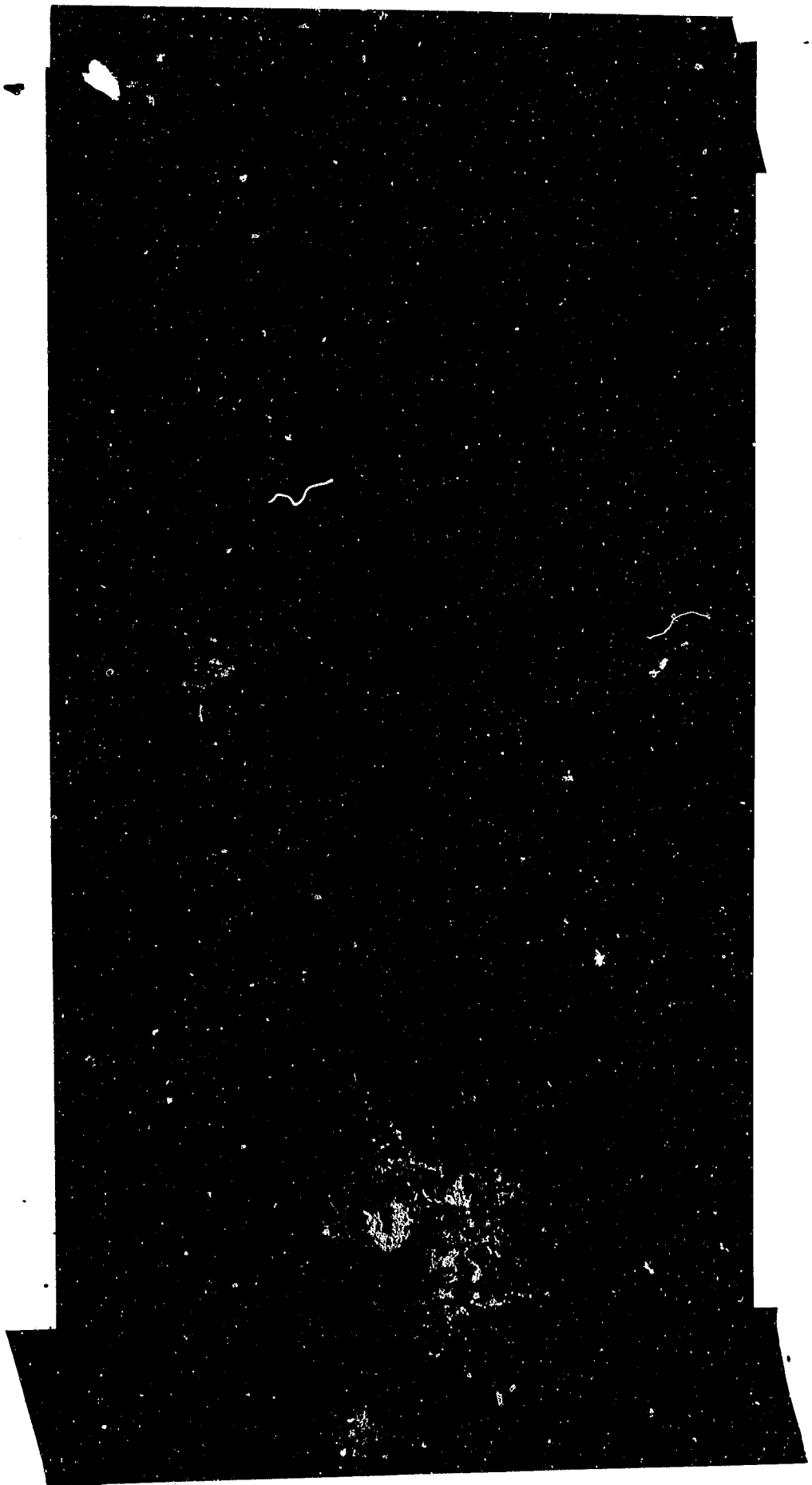
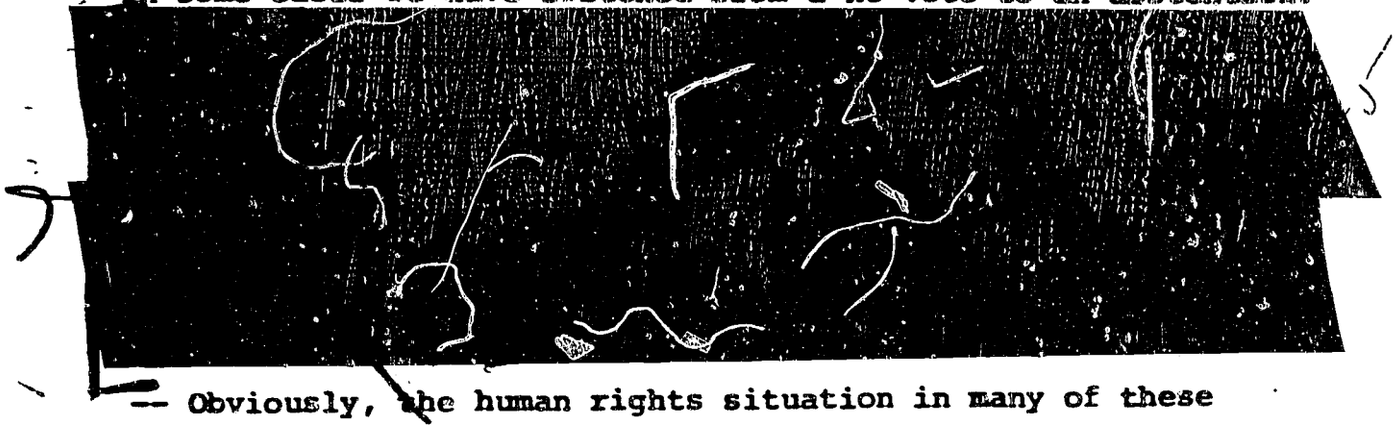






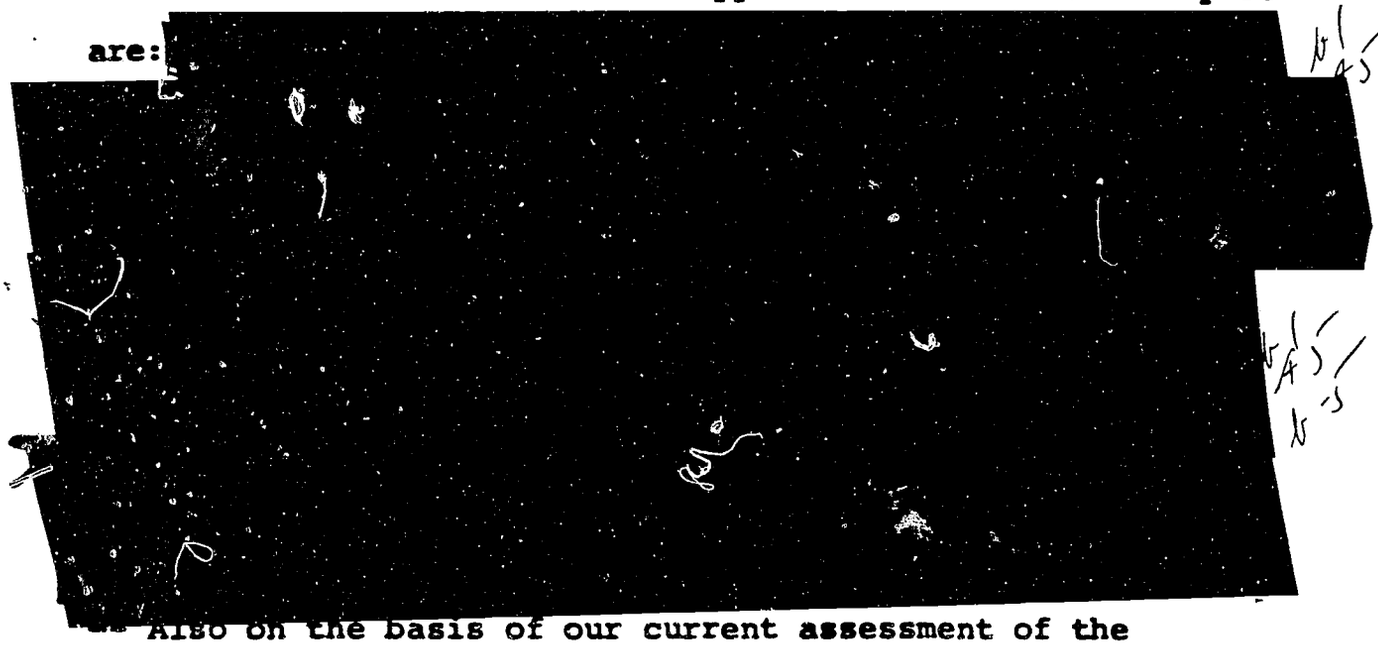
-- You are aware, from what we have said previously, that since May 1977, the U.S. has opposed assistance to 15 different countries on human rights grounds. You are also aware, that were basic human needs loans were schedule, we have, in most instances, continued to support those particular loans, while opposing other non-basic human needs assistance to the countries indicated. Furthermore, you are aware that in the case of two countries, [redacted] we have begun to support non-basic human needs assistance, based on changing circumstances in the countries concerned at the time that subsequent assistance came forward to the Bank Boards for consideration. In some cases we have switched from a no vote to an abstention.



-- Obviously, the human rights situation in many of these countries is in a state of flux and it is impossible to reach any decisions on loans to such countries very var in advance.

-- We must remain flexible and pragmatic in our approach so that we can respond to improvements which may occur.

-- The countries where we have opposed assistance in the past are:



-- Also on the basis of our current assessment of the internal human rights situation, we would encourage increased channeling of resources to the following countries where governments have demonstrated a commitment to fostering the human rights of their people: Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, The Gambia, Upper Volta, Senegal, Botswana, Sri Lanka, India, Portugal, Mauritius, and the Eastern Caribbean Region.

-- We would like to consider the possibility of channeling more assistance to countries which are making real efforts to return to institutional guarantees for protecting human rights (such as Peru, where a return to democratically elected government is well underway) where such countries are experiencing severe economic problems.

-- It would be useful to know the extent to which others may share our views.

## III. Scope for Coordination

-- Thanks to the discussion so far, I believe that a basis now exists for informal coordination of our human rights initiatives in relation to both bilateral assistance programs and loans in the multilateral development banks.

-- I think that the issue of future coordination should be examined in terms of its two different aspects: coordination on specific country problem situations and assistance proposals, and future informal consultations to review the problem situation in the countries we have identified and others as necessary.

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-- As regards coordination on specific probelm countries and assistance proposals, we can now proceed, I would think, to some informal understanding on which problem situations we may be addressing, and on which assistance proposals it is possible to adopt similar positions.

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-- I would like to restate here our views on the steps which will be involved in these human rights initiativ

-- We consider that, wherever possible, such initiative should be pursued through diplomatic channels, well in advance of final action on bilateral programs or votes on loans in the multilateral development banks. Diplomatic contacts with offending governments should, while indicating

our likely difficulties in supporting assistance to them without some progress on the human rights front, also indicate what kinds of improvements we would be looking for. If we take such steps quietly, it will be easier for the governments concerned to take the remidial measures we think desirable.

-- We should also be sure that our concerns are known to the managements of the banks, so that our views can be taken into account in their programming decisions.

-- In the final instance, a number of us might join together when a loan is being put forward for board approval and actually vote against it. We would by that time have expressed our concerns bilaterally to the country involved and made the managements of the banks, as well as other donors, aware of our views and position.

-- Do we agree that it would be useful to continue the process of consultation we have inittiated today by having, at irregular intervals, meetings of this group to update our perceptions of human rights situations and actions taken? If so, I would propose that our next meeting should take place within six months. There we would again examine changes in these situations, the results of actions taken, and future programs.

-- We must also address the issue of attendance to these meetings. I think you will agree that restricted attendance allows a freer exchange of views. Rather than enlarging this group by inviting representatives of other countries which share these concerns, both developed and developing, some of us might approach other governments which may share our concerns to solicit their cooperation, to inform them of our concerns and to maintain informal coordination with them. We should seek to involve as many countries as appropriate, and I would welcome your suggestions as to how we should proceed here.

-- I believe that we will all agree that it is important that this mecahnism of informal consultation should not be interpreted by the developing countries in a confrontational way. We very much want to keep the atmosphere and the meetings, as well as the coordination, informal.

-- We have had discussions with some developing countries [redacted] and we would propose that developing countries be contacted as well as developed.

-- One method of approaching this would be for each of us to undertake to consult with other like-minded countries with which we have strong links. For example, [redacted]

[redacted] was

[redacted] I

welcome your comments on this point.

IV. Conclusion

-- Well, Gentlemen, I think that we have done a great deal of useful work here this afternoon, and that these efforts will prove the basis for fruitful initiatives in the human rights area.

-- Let me just summarize the consensus we have been able to reach on individual countries, individual loans and the scope for future talks.

-- Thank you very much.

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Department of State (26a) OUTGOING TELEGRAM

EXDIS

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CONFIDENTIAL STATE 302598

E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: SHUM

SUBJECT: HUMAN RIGHTS CONSULTATIONS

REFS: STATE 291712, STATE 291716

1. AS INDICATED IN REFTELS, WE ARE FORWARDING PROPOSED ANNOTATED AGENDA FOR [redacted] MEETING [redacted] CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS. WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE EMBASSY PASSING THE AGENDA TO APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ALONG WITH THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS.

AGENDA
HUMAN RIGHTS CONSULTATIONS

[redacted]

I. REVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS

-- SITUATIONS OF CONCERN

-- PAST ACTIONS

II. FUTURE ASSISTANCE TO THESE COUNTRIES

III. SCOPE FOR COORDINATION

IV. CONCLUSION

2. WITH REGARD TO THE FIRST ITEM, WE WOULD LIKE TO REVIEW IN DETAIL THE SITUATION IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WHERE WE HAVE SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERNS. IN ADDITION, WE PROPOSE TO REVIEW OUR PAST ACTIONS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

3. WE PROPOSE THAT OTHER PARTICIPANTS COME TO THE MEETING PREPARED TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHERE THEY MAY HAVE SERIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERNS. WE SUGGEST THAT PARTICIPATING GOVERNMENTS ALSO REVIEW AND DISCUSS THEIR PAST ACTIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS. WE BELIEVE THIS INFORMAL REVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS WILL ENABLE US TO DISCERN AN OVERLAP OF CONCERNS AMONG OUR GOVERNMENTS.

4. UNDER THE SECOND ITEM, WE PROPOSE TO REVIEW FUTURE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR COUNTRIES WHERE WE HAVE HUMAN RIGHTS CONCERNS, INCLUDING LOANS PROJECTED IN THE MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS (MDB'S) FOR THOSE COUNTRIES. WE ARE PREPARED TO SHARE OUR THINKING ON THESE PROGRAMS AND LOANS. WE WOULD HOPE OTHER PARTICIPANTS COULD SHARE THEIR THINKING ON FORTHCOMING PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS--BOTH BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL--IN COUNTRIES OF CONCERN TO THEM.

5. IN THE THIRD SECTION OF THE AGENDA, WE PROPOSE TO CONSIDER WITH THE OTHER PARTICIPANTS POSSIBILITIES FOR COORDINATION. ASSUMING SOME COINCIDENCE OF OUR GOVERNMENTS' VIEWS ON SOME COUNTRY HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND POTENTIAL PROBLEM PROJECTS, WE WOULD LIKE TO EXPLORE THE SCOPE FOR COORDINATING OUR GOVERNMENTS' APPROACHES IN THOSE SITUATIONS, INCLUDING WITH REGARD TO MDB LENDING.

6. IN ADDITION TO THE ITEMS ON THE AGENDA, WE WISH TO REVIEW THE STATUS OF U.S. LEGISLATION CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE YOUNG AMENDMENT WHICH WAS INCLUDED IN THE FY 79 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION. THE TEXT OF THIS AMENDMENT IS AS FOLLOWS.

" THE PRESIDENT SHALL DIRECT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNOR OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND, TO PROPOSE AND SEEK ADOPTION OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE INSTITUTIONS TO ESTABLISH HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS TO BE CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH EACH APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE."

7. WE HAVE RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF CONSULTATIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WITH SEVERAL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. WE EXPECT THE UPCOMING MEETING TO INVOLVE [redacted] GOVERNMENTS IN ADDITION TO THE U.S. [redacted] DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF TREASURY ARNOLD RACHMANOFF AND DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE MARK SCHNEIDER WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES. VANCE

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